

### REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-15 and 17, which are all of the pending claims, both under 35 U.S.C. 103 and under 35 U.S.C. 112.

More specifically, with respect to the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103, claims 1-4, 6-9, 11-14 and 17 were rejected as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,834,297 (Peiffer, et al.) in view of a document "Web Workshop Javascript" (Lemay, et al.); and Claims 5, 10 and 15 were rejected as being unpatentable over Peiffer, et al. in view of U.S. Patent 6,163,780 (Ross). Claims 1-15 and 17 were further rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 as failing to comply with the written description requirement, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement, and as being indefinite.

Applicants herein ask that independent Claims 1, 6 and 11 be amended to better define the subject matters of these claims.

For the reasons discussed below, these changes to the claims overcome the rejections of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103 and 112. Accordingly, the Examiner is asked to enter this Amendment, to reconsider and to withdraw the above-identified rejections of Claims 1-15 and 17, and to allow these claims.

The present invention relates to methods and systems for preparing files for downloading over computer networks, and more specifically, for reducing the size of files before downloading the files. In the preferred implementation of the invention, a web browser at a client computer asks a server computer for a file; and in response to receiving this request, the server computer reduces the size of the requested file and then downloads the reduced size file to the browser.

Generally, the size of the file is reduced by removing pre-identified matter, including both renderable and non-renderable data, from the file. More specifically, for instance, duplicate logic blocks may be consolidated, unused logic blocks may be removed, and recurring identifiers may be shortened.

In rejecting the claims under 35 U.S.C. 112, the Examiner specifically objected to the phrase "including renderable and non-renderable source code," which occurred in each of the independent Claims 1, 6 and 11. The Examiner argued that this phrase is not described in and is not enabled by the specification. The Examiner also argued that the phrase is indefinite, commenting that source code is by definition non-renderable.

Applicants herein ask that the above-quoted phrase in Claims 1, 6 and 11 be changed to "including renderable and non-renderable data," thus referring to the scripted language in which the web file is written. The specification provides the appropriate support for this amended phrase, and this phrase is clear and definite.

More particularly, the specification clearly indicates that the web content file is written using a scripting language, which is data, such as HTML or Javascript, which include both renderable and non-renderable data. In addition, the terms renderable and non-renderable data are well understood in the art – renderable data are data that are used by the browser to display a web page, and non-renderable data are data not used by the browser to display the web page. Also, it is clear from the specification that both renderable and non-renderable data may be removed from or consolidated in the web file, and those of ordinary skill in the art, given the teaching of the present application, are able to do that. For example recurring expressions can be shortened.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that, as amended herein, independent Claims 1, 6 and 11 are clear and definite and fully comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112. The changes requested herein also overcome the rejections of the dependent claims – that is, Claims 2-5, 7-10, 12-15 and 17 – under 35 U.S.C. 112.

Moreover, these changes also emphasize the differences between independent Claims 1, 6 and 11 and the prior art. Specifically, the references of record, including Peiffer, et al, Lemay and Ross, do not teach the principal of reducing the size of a web content file by, in response to a request for the file from a client browser, removing from the file pre-identified, renderable and non-renderable data, in a scripted language, and while maintaining the page layout of the file.

Peiffer, et al. discloses a method and system for removing non-renderable data from a web resource, thereby creating a modified web resource. Peiffer several times, including the Abstract and column 2, lines 2-4, makes a point of the fact that the procedure disclosed therein removes non-renderable data. There is no reference, and thus no teaching, of how to remove renderable data while still maintaining the page layout format.

The procedure of the present invention removes scripting language, which is more complicated than the tagged language removed in Peiffer, et al. Because of this, the present invention may be used to consolidate duplicate logic blocks, shorten recurring identifiers, and remove unused logic blocks. Peiffer, et al. does not address any changes to logic blocks. In addition, identifiers are not a part of tagged languages and are not mentioned in Peiffer, et al.

As the Examiner has recognized, Peiffer, et al. does not disclose several features of the preferred embodiment of the present invention. For instance, Peiffer, et al. does not disclose, among other features, removing pre-identified subject matter in a scripted language, or that this removed subject matter may be unused logic blocks.

The Examiner thus relies on Lemay and Ross in order to reject the claims.

Lemay is a book on working with Javascript. The Examiner has cited specific portions of Lemay, including page 227, line 10 to page 229, line 9 for its disclosure of several Javascript features. Significantly, however, these features of Lemay are not used to remove data from a text file. Lemay, in contrast, teaches how to use Javascript to add graphics – not how to remove script language while maintaining the page layout.

Ross describes procedures for condensing computer code. This reference works with byte code, while the present invention works with the scripting language. Byte code is the highest level of abstraction. Because of this, Ross and the present invention address very different situations, and the teaching of Ross provide little, if any guidance to those of ordinary skill in the art on how to reduce a web file while maintaining the page layout.

Independent Claims 1, 6 and 11 describe the above-discussed feature of this invention. Specifically, each of these claims describes the feature that the requested web content file stores information including renderable and non-renderable data in a scripted language format, and that the size of the file is reduced, while maintaining the page layout format of the requested file, by removing pre-identified subject matter including both renderable and non-renderable data in that scripted language.

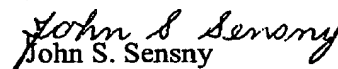
The other references of record have been reviewed, and these other references, whether considered individually or in combination, also do not disclose or suggest these features of Claims 1, 6 and 11.

Because of the above-discussed differences between Claims 1, 6 and 11 and the prior art, and because of the advantages associated with those differences, it cannot be said that any of Claims 1, 6 and 11 is obvious in view of the prior art. Hence, these claims patentably distinguish over the prior art and are allowable. Claims 2-5 and 17 are dependent from Claim 1 and are allowable therewith. In addition, Claims 7-10 are dependent from Claim 6 and are allowable therewith; and Claims 12-15 are dependent from, and are allowable with, Claim 11.

The changes requested herein only better describe features already present in the claims. In particular, each of Claims 1, 6 and 11 presently refer to reducing the size of a web file, these claims, as mentioned above, refer to renderable and non-renderable source code. In this Amendment, Applicants ask, simply, that "source code" be changed to "data." It is thus believed that entry of this Amendment is appropriate, and such entry is respectfully requested.

In view of the above-remarks, the Examiner is asked to enter this Amendment, to reconsider and to withdraw the rejections of Claims 1-15 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. 103 and 112, and to allow these claims. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference with Applicants' Attorneys would be advantageous to the disposition of this case, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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